

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the Whig Standard.

TO —

BY ALEX. E. DRAKE.

Farewell! since we're doom'd, sweetest friend,
By Fate's stern decree now to sever,
To its mandates I cheerfully bend,
Since thou'rt sworn to remember me ever;
Nor believe that I e'er can forget
The hours that have fled like a dream,
Since first as mere strangers we met,
And which with sweet memories teem!

Then take my fond farewell! and when o'er the sea,
My soul soft communion shall still hold with thee!

When the sun in bright rays is declining,
And gilding the tall minaret,
I'll pledge thee, his last beam still shining,
In a full glass of ruby sherbet—
Allah Akbar! when each Moslem kneeling,
Turns his face to the east, his last home,
And the sound of the muzzin is stealing
From the top of each turret and dome,
I'll worship with him, but my shrine shall be
The altar of Friendship devoted to thee.

When hours my pleasures are tending,
Whose eyes would eclipse the gazelle's—
Raven tresses from fair heads descending,
Each curl a soft net for Love's spells—
When the anklets of Bayadere's dancing,
Sound sweet on the light evening breeze,
Their chorus each hearer entrancing,
Why then even louder than these
I'll chaunt a sad ditty whose burthen shall be,
Dearest friend of my soul, "I languish for thee."

From the sacred wave of the ancient Nile—
The breast of the turbulent Rhine,
Where Italy's sky wears its sunniest smile,
'Neath the shade of "la belle" France's vine—
When the guest of the great Adriatic's fair queen,
I recline in the gondola bright,
And her lovely canals and islands so green
Flash 'neath the moon's pale wizard light—
My soul in the dream car shall flit o'er the sea,
To hold soft communion, my sweet friend, with thee.

One last fond embrace, a tender farewell!
I hurry to eastern lands,
Where the Ganges rolls on with fiery swell,
Or ripples o'er diamond sands—
In vain does the tear-drop bedew thy fair cheek,
Thy bosom exhale a soft sigh,
No language in nature could so fully speak
The regrets that now beam from thy eye.
Then believe that, though sunder'd by Fate's stern
decree,
My soul owns no fealty but to friendship for thee.

ELOQUENCE.

The following extracts are from the eloquent and patriotic address of Dr. Bacon, delivered at the Whig meeting in New York on the 4th inst. After reviewing the course pursued by Henry Clay, and the history of the country from the period of his birth to the present time, Dr. B. said:

"Behold our glorious work almost complete! Each year of that great life which we have been contemplating has added something to the vast pile which he has designed, and to which we all contribute our portion of material and toil. That noble work has been built as the sons of Misraim built the everlasting pyramids, which were the tombs of their monarchs. A pyramid was always commenced at the moment when the sovereign began his career. They walled the foundation-rock, and hollowed it for the sarcophagus, and then cased the nucleus in stone, leaving a small complete pyramid at the end of the year. The next year around that they built again, always as at first from the top downward. And during his life the fabric grew by these annual additions, so that the longer the king lived the larger was his pyramid. At his death it ceased, and they then inscribed his name on it in gigantic characters. Thus it is with "the star-pointing pyramid" of our great champion's life, and labors, and fame. It rose complete on the basal rock of the Revolution—perfect and entire in its first conception and execution. Had that life ceased early, it would, though complete, have been inconspicuous among the monuments of ages. But each year has added to it, 'built from the top downwards,' till it has become a landmark to the world; and each year will add to it new vastness and sublimity, until the wondrous monument of his life shall o'er his garnered ashes speak his praise—when we shall write upon the perfect structure for all nations and all ages to read and hail as the encouragement of freemen and the testimonial of practicable righteous freedom, the deathless name of HENRY CLAY."

"Clay men and Clay boys! Fellow-laborers of the MAN in achieving the PURPOSE of the TIME! The day reminds us of the shortness of the remainder of that time. One year from this day Henry Clay must be inaugurated, and in eight months he must be elected."

"Enough has been said. Now for action, energy, zeal, and untiring toil. Go forth to the work. Be faithful to those who have been ever faithful to you. Be just and fear not. Be valiant, for there is no virtue without courage. Arm yourselves with faith and principle, for as there is no faith without works, there can be no works without faith—no successful labor without the confidence of a worthy cause. Act from high views of your responsibilities to the world and to coming ages, so that when the revolving, eventful year brings us to the momentous anniversary of this great day—when 'the blast from the bugle' at whose war-note you first started to your arms in a doubtful field, shall sound the triumphant strain of victory, you may point to the past and the future, in all your relations to both, and challenge the ages to a comparison, and in that enraptured hour may look up to Heaven with gratitude that you have been thence enlightened to the knowledge of 'THE TIME, THE PURPOSE, AND THE MAN.'"

A POOR MAN.—The philosopher Frazier says that "though a man without money is poor, a man with nothing but money is still poorer."

THE WHIG STANDARD.



"Flag of the free! thy folds shall fly,
The sign of hope and triumph nigh."

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

WASHINGTON.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1844.

Van Buren's opinion of the present Tariff.
The letter published by the Richmond Enquirer places this opinion on record, without equivocation, and it is well to keep it in mind:

"My Dear Sir—I thank you very kindly for your friendly letter. I HAVE AT NO TIME, NOR ANY WHERE, HESITATED TO EXPRESS MY DECIDED DISAPPROBATION OF THE TARIFF ACT OF THE LAST SESSION, AS WELL IN RESPECT TO THE PRINCIPLE UPON WHICH IT IS FOUNDED, AS TO ITS DETAILS. In good time you will have my views in respect to that and other subjects before the public.
In the mean time, believe me to be, very sincerely, your friend and obedient servant,
MARTIN VAN BUREN."

THE LATE SPECIAL ELECTION IN NEW ORLEANS.

The Globe of Wednesday night goes off into extacies at the Locofoco victories in New Orleans. This election was carried by means of outrageous frauds practised by the Locos in forcing in their spurious and illegal tickets. We learn that some 2,000 certificates of naturalization were illegally issued last summer in the city by a certain judge, who is now under impeachment for this abominable and corrupt conduct, and the report of the committee of the House on the impeachment of the judge, exhibits in strong colors the most gross and shameless corruption. Nevertheless, the certificates issued by him were all voted upon at the late election. To these both the Slidells owe their election; one as a member of Congress, the other as a State Senator. So palpable was the corruption of the judge who issued these naturalization certificates, by which a convenient majority has been manufactured by the Locofoco party in New Orleans, that there is a very strong probability, if not an almost certainty, that he will be removed by address of both Houses of the Legislature. In one of the wards of the city we learn that the Locofocos broke open the ballot box because illegal votes were not received! By the manner of voting in New Orleans, there is no check against men voting in different wards at the same election, and we know the great facility of the Locofocos in locomotion, and how easily they forget that they have already voted once, twice, three, or even a dozen times, and by sheer mistake put in another and another vote.

The following is a brief statement of the conduct of the judge in issuing the certificates of naturalization alluded to, and a brief analysis of the charges and specifications of the impeachment:

"JUDICIAL MALFEASANCE.—On the 24th ult., the House of Representatives of Louisiana met for the special purpose of receiving the report of the Legislative committee to whom was referred the memorial of sundry citizens, charging Judge Elliott, of the City Court of Lafayette, with judicial acts of commission, omission, and malfeasance, and calling for his impeachment. The report is very elaborate, and opens with an eloquent definition of the sacred right of suffrage, and showing in how special a manner the preservation of our liberties depends on its legitimate exercise, and how sedulously it belongs to us to guard against any illegal assumption of its powers, or corrupt encroachment upon its principles. It then proceeds to the consideration of the matter more immediately in question. It appears that there were ten distinct specifications in the memorial, all of which, the committee reported, were established but one. It was, in brief, established that some forty persons received their naturalization papers from Judge Elliott's clerk—persons who were not sworn before the Judge in open court, as the act of Congress directs, and who had not complied with any of the requisites prescribed by law; that four hundred persons appeared to have received their certificates of naturalization in one day, which would seem to amount to a physical impossibility, and that, of some seventeen hundred certificates issued from Judge Elliott's court since 1841, not one of them was recorded in due time and form, as the act of Congress directs. The committee, therefore, reported that the requisitions of the law not having been complied with, in the forty cases relative to which they examined testimony, and there having been no legal records kept in court of any of the seventeen hundred, they were all void and fraudulent on the law, though there was nothing objectionable in the form of the certificates of naturalization issued from Judge Elliott's court—so far they were good and valid in law. The committee do not charge Judge Elliott with any participation in the pecuniary profits growing out of these transactions, but they do charge him with shameful remissness and culpable official neglect—with having suffered the temple of justice to be turned into a trading shop, and made the scene of gross corruption. They called for his discharge from the bench. The report was received, and the question of its proper disposition was not settled when a motion for adjournment prevailed."

THE LIFE AND SPEECHES OF MR. CLAY.

MALLORY'S SELENDID EDITION. 2 vols. Royal Octavo. New York, Van Amringe & Beale.

We are authorized to say, and we do so with very sincere pleasure, that this beautiful work, splendidly got up, in every respect, will shortly be ready for subscribers in Washington. The fourth and fifth editions are now being published, and will be sent here within three or four weeks. It is a matter of gratulation that a full and spirited biography as well as all the speeches of this eminent Orator and Statesman, have been published in a manner to satisfy his numerous friends throughout the country. It ought to be preserved in every library as a work of useful reference; and to be consulted in many important questions relating to various exciting and agitating subjects which have called forth the talents and occupied the attention of the wisest and most prominent men of all parties for nearly forty years. The statistical information contained in these volumes is exceedingly important to the jurist and statesman; and indeed to all classes of citizens who feel a deep interest in the perpetuity of our free institutions. None can read them without imbibing the spirit of the gifted subject of them, and none can do so without becoming a wiser and a better citizen. In the fire of his patriotism burns low, let it kindle afresh with some of his warm and glowing bursts of eloquence poured out in vindication of injured rights or wrong unredressed, which abound among the speeches contained in this work. Time will crumble marble—the hardest metals will yield their polish to the rust of ages, but this great and good man's fame will grow brighter and brighter to generations yet unborn.

Every part of the work is chronologically arranged from the time of his birth to the closing scene and farewell speech in the Senate, with a copious Index to the whole. It is beautifully embellished with steel engravings—a likeness executed by Halpin from Fendrich's spirited lithograph—a view of the House where he was born in Hanover county, Va.—a view of the Monument on the Cumberland road near Wheeling, Va.—and a view of Ashland, his fine seat near Lexington, Ky.

Mr. Abraham B. Lindsley has undertaken the agency, and we hope and believe that Whigs everywhere will give him a kind greeting, and further his laudable object every way in their power.

The following thirty-nine speeches of Mr. Clay, many of them among the most important ever delivered by him, are in Mallory's edition, and are not to be found in any other collection. They are omitted in all the cheap editions now so extensively circulated. It is due to the editor and Mr. Clay's numerous friends who are desirous of possessing copies of ALL his speeches that this important fact should be stated.

List of Mr. Clay's speeches published exclusively in Mallory's edition, (in addition to 43 others.)
On the direct tax and results of the war, Jan. 1816
On the bill enforcing neutrality, Jan. 1817
On commercial restrictions, Jan. 1817
On internal improvements, Feb. 1817
On the war between Spain and colonies, Dec. 1817
On internal improvements, Mar. 1818
On South American affairs, Feb. 1819
On protection of home industry, April, 1820
On the mission to South America, May, 1820
Reply to Mr. Randolph, 1824
Address to Lafayette, Dec. 1824
At Lewisburg, Virginia, Aug. 1826
At Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 1829
War, Pestilence, and Famine, at Baltimore, 1828
At Lexington, Kentucky, May, 1829
At Natchez, Miss., on the tariff, Mar. 1830
On nullification, &c. at Cincinnati, Aug. 1830
In the Senate—
On reduction of the tariff, Jan. 1832
On the nomination of Mr. Van Buren as Minister to England, Jan. 1832
On the northeast boundary, July, 1832
In support of the compromise tariff, Mar. 1833
On President Jackson's return of the land bill, Dec. 1833
On the state of the country, May, 1834
On our relations with France, Jan. 1836
On the admission of Arkansas, April, 1836
On the fortification bill, June, 1836
On the recognition of Texas, July, 1836
On the pre-emption bill, Jan. 1838
On the doctrine of instructions, Jan. 1839
Speech at Buffalo, N. Y., July, 1839
In the Senate on Sub-Treasury bill, Jan. 1840
On Mr. Calhoun's land bill, Jan. 1840
At the Young Men's Convention at Baltimore, May, 1840
At the Nashville Convention, Aug. 1840
In the Senate—
On the repeal of the Sub-Treasury law, Dec. 1840
In defence of Mr. Webster, Mar. 1841
On the Bankrupt law, Jan. 1842
On the proposed amendment of the Constitution as to the veto power, Jan. 1842
On the Compromise tariff, Feb. 1842

The Hon. JOHN WHITE, Representative in Congress from Kentucky, and the able Speaker of the 27th Congress, has been appointed by the Governor, with the unanimous advice and consent of the Senate, Circuit Judge for the 19th Judicial District of Kentucky.

A PITHY SPEECH.—An immense concourse waited upon Mr. Clay at New Orleans on the 23d. On being called upon for a speech, he replied thus pithily, as reported in the Tropic:

"You call for a speech from me, my fellow citizens; it is not proper that I should make a speech—and 'I will not make a speech.' But this I may say to you: 'You are engaged in a good cause, an honest cause, a glorious cause; the principles which you are advocating tend to the advancement of the prosperity of the republic; and I will tell you that, from all quarters—from the furthest corners of Maine to the extreme points of Louisiana—the signs of the times are propitious, and not a speck obscures the horizon. Go ON, THEN! Go AHEAD!'"

The Boston Atlas of the 4th inst. has the following article appropriate to the day:

THE FOURTH OF MARCH.

One year from this day, the Honorable HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, will enter upon his official duties as President of the United States. It will be a glorious day for our country. The people will rejoice, with exceeding joy, at the happy occurrence—and they are, even now, on this day, highly gratified in the anticipation of that auspicious event.

The number of votes cast at the next Presidential election, will be 275. Of these, there will be necessary for a choice 138. If the proper exertions are made by the Whigs—and the zeal and enthusiasm which now animate our party, throughout the country, induce us to believe that no fair and honorable effort will be omitted—Mr. Clay will receive the votes of the following States, certainly—Massachusetts, 12—Rhode Island, 4—Connecticut, 6—Vermont, 6—New Jersey, 7—Pennsylvania, 28—Delaware, 3—Maryland, 8—North Carolina, 11—Georgia, 10—Mississippi, 6—Louisiana, 6—Ohio, 23—Kentucky, 12—Tennessee, 13—Indiana, 12—and Michigan, 5. These States cast 170 electoral votes—and will give our candidate a majority large enough for all useful purposes.

Besides these States, however, there is full an equal chance that Mr. Clay will receive the votes of Maine, 9—New York, 36—Virginia, 17—Illinois, 9—and Missouri, 7. These, if they are so given, will increase our Whig vote to 248. There will, then, only remain four States, casting 27 votes. New Hampshire, 6—Alabama, 9—and Arkansas, 3—making 18 votes, are very likely to go for Mr. Van Buren, and they are probably all poor Martin will get. South Carolina has 9 votes. Who she will give them for, nobody can now imagine—but certainly not for Van Buren.

If it is the pleasure of an All-wise Providence to spare his life, HENRY CLAY will be President of the United States in just one year from this day.

NAVAL.—The U. S. brig Porpoise sailed from Gambia, Africa, for Bissau, on the 28th of Dec. last. Arthur Lewis, of Fredericksburg, Va., from the Porpoise, came passenger in the brig Leander, which arrived at Salem, from Gambia, on Sunday. The U. S. steamer Colonel Harney, Lieut. Boutwell, commander, arrived at Charleston 1st instant, from Savannah, and would leave in a few days, with a draft of men for Norfolk.

A MISTAKE.—The Louisville Journal "learns that the rumor of Judge Porter's having left Mr. Clay a large legacy is erroneous. He left him his breast-pin, but nothing more."

HORSE AMERICAN ECLIPSE.—The Frankfort Kentucky "Commonwealth" contains a challenge from George E. Blackburn, a part of which follows:

"I have at my stable American Eclipse, the great father of race-horses, and himself the victor of the Western World. He is now thirty years old. I will give the owner of fine stallions an opportunity of comparing their horses with him on the third Monday of February, 1844, at Frankfort. We are afraid that few will dare appear, when we make it known that the old horse is in the full vigor of his youth, and as gay and active as when the bugle's blast first called him to the field of his victory and his fame. He is a living monument of the inefficiency of time's attacks."

A number of the citizens of Louisville have caused to be prepared a beautiful gold medal, which they have presented to Mr. James W. Wales, the Purser's Clerk of the United States brig Somers, through whose means the mutiny on board of that vessel was first discovered. Mr. Wales has been for some time a resident of Louisville, and the medal is given as a testimonial of the estimation his services on that trying occasion have procured for him from those who are his neighbors. On one side of the medal is the following inscription:

"The citizens of Louisville, Kentucky, testify their gratitude and admiration for the heroic conduct and fearless fidelity of
JAMES W. WALES,
On board the brig Somers, Nov. 26th, 1842, when a mutiny was about to cause the destruction of the lives of American seamen."

On the other side—
"A testimonial of the people to an American seaman, who performed his duty in the hour of peril!"

THE GREAT GUNS.—A writer in the Baltimore Patriot says that the big gun which exploded, cost the U. S. Government \$11,000. The same correspondent states "that the second great gun, the 'Oregon,' split while discharging it in New York, and that bands of iron were welded around her, notwithstanding she does not now hold water, which, if poured into her muzzle, oozes out on the deck—Captain Stockton being of opinion that wrought iron will not burst; whereas, the first and only steamboat boiler that exploded on the Chesapeake was the Eagle, whose boiler heads were wrought, and flew into fragments, while the cast iron boiler itself remained intact."

Alluding to the disaster, the writer states that the immense breach of the cannon, weighing 1,500 pounds, flew back 25 feet before it struck the deck.

COST OF A CHARGE FOR THE "BIG GUN."—It is stated that the amount of powder used for a charge, in loading the gun of the steamer Princeton with ball, was thirty-five pounds; the charge used when the gun burst, was but twenty-five pounds. The actual weight of the ball is said to be two hundred and thirty pounds:
35 lbs. of cannon powder at 20 cts per lb. \$7 00
230 lbs. iron ball, at 4 cents per lb. 9 20
\$16 20

A LIVELY PLACE.—They have a little town "Out West," (says the Picayune) which appears to have been overlooked by Dickens and other English travellers of his class, and which is "all sorts" of a stirring place. In one day they recently had two street fights, hung a man, rode three out of town on a rail, got up a quarter race, a turkey shooting, a gander pulling, a match dog fight, had preaching by a clergyman, who afterwards ran a foot-race for drinks "all round;" and as if this was not enough, the judge of the court, after losing a year's salary at single-handed poker, and whipping a person who said he didn't understand the game, went out and helped to Lynch a man for hog stealing.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WHIG STANDARD.

SIR: It is currently reported in the city, and I have no doubt of the truth of the rumor, that JAMES M. MASON, of Virginia, has been nominated for the vacant post of Secretary of the Navy. I know Col. Mason well, and can safely say that his appointment would not only give great satisfaction to all parties in Virginia, but that his administration of the affairs of the Navy Department would reflect no small degree of credit upon that branch of the public service. Having been out of public life for some years, it may not be out of place here to state, that Col. Mason was, for many years, a distinguished member of the Virginia Legislature, and Speaker of the House of Delegates, and for one Congress a member of the U. S. House of Representatives from the Frederick district. He is a Democrat, but in justice to Col. M., I will state that he is well known to be warmly opposed to the destructive measures of the ultras of the Democratic party.

A CITIZEN OF THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.

For the Whig Standard.

A BRITISH PORT.

By the Savannah Price Current of March 1st, 1844, it appears there was in that port 26 ships measuring 16,411 tons, of which 6 were Americans, measuring 2,424 tons, balance British; also 17 barques measuring 7,400 tons of which 3 were Americans, measuring 1,102 tons, balance British; brigs not named.

Will not Mr. Kennedy urge forward his joint resolutions! The American Commerce is suffering dreadfully by the Reciprocity Treaties with the Swedes, Norwegians, Prussians, and Germans. Without something is shortly done, the American commerce must dwindle into insignificance. American ship owners cannot compete with them while they are paying masters 40 to \$60 per month, mates 28 to \$30, seamen 15 to \$16, and the Foreigners pay masters 6 to \$10 per month, mates \$650, and seamen \$450 per month.

POTOMAC.

UPPER MARLBOROUGH.

Prince George's Co., March 2, 1844.

A convention of delegates from the different districts of the county assembled this day at the courthouse for the purpose of appointing five delegates to represent this county in the gubernatorial Convention to be held at Baltimore on the 30th day of April next, and was regularly organized by calling Wallace Kirkwood, Esq. to the chair, and appointing Col. Samuel Hamilton secretary.

On motion of Robert Wright, Esq., it was Resolved, That Colonel Richard L. Jenkins, Doctor James Harper, Samuel Arnold, Truman Belt, and George W. Duval, Esqs., be and they are hereby appointed delegates to represent Prince George's county in said convention, and that they have full power to fill all vacancies that may occur in their delegation.

On motion, it was further Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the National Intelligencer, Whig Standard, Baltimore Patriot, American Whig, and Marlborough Gazette.

WALLACE KIRKWOOD,

Chairman.

SAMUEL HAMILTON, Secretary.

We have just been favored with a letter by a friend, which announces that the Madison Branch Bank, at Madison, Indiana, was entered on the night of the 26th ult. by means of skeleton keys, and robbed of \$27,370. The Cashier, John Sering, Esq., offers \$2,000 reward for the recovery of the money, and \$1,000 for the conviction of the thieves. The money stolen was all on the Madison Branch, excepting \$2,000 or \$3,000 on other branches. It consisted mostly of notes of \$20, \$50, and \$100; a large portion being in \$20's.—*Philad. Inquirer.*

A TRIBUTE TO WASHINGTON.—In the course of a speech recently made by a distinguished member of the Irish bar, Mr. Whiteside, one of the counsel of the accused, in the State Trials at Dublin, he thus eloquently alluded to Washington:

"He would ask, was the name of Washington, with those friends who freed and blessed the world, to be put in competition with those who insulted and enslaved it? Were they to be placed on a level with that of the insatiable Napoleon, or the rank hypocrisy and cruelty of a Cromwell? Were such men to be put opposite to him who throws the brightest characters of antiquity into the shade? He would have supposed had he lived under the old dispensation, that his position would be that ascribed to him by the poet—surrounded hereafter by virtuous spirits giving laws to the assembly of the just—and now it could be imagined that from his ineffable felicity, he beholds the results of his glorious labor for the liberty and happiness of man. His great ambition was to preserve peace, to give freedom, and to spurn those glittering baubles of the world which hold so many by mad ambition—thus to trample under foot the liberties of the human race, and to place in jeopardy their immortal souls. It might be necessary to make the subject of study that of the tyrant Nero, the profligate Charles, or the tyrant James; but would any one hold them up as models to speak in favor of the profligacy of high places, which corrupt morals and which endanger public virtue?"

THE GREAT VALLEY.—The Mississippi Valley has no parallel on earth—its length may be estimated at not less than 2,500 miles; and its main breadth is from 1,200 to 1,500. There are many facts to prove that it was once covered with a vast ocean, and that the great change was brought about by repeated and long continued volcanic convulsions. This valley is the most delightful, the richest, and the fairest portion of the earth, and capable of sustaining a population of 100,000,000.

HEATHENISM IN ENGLAND.—A fact was lately stated by the Chaplain of a prison to the Magistrates assembled in quarter sessions, at Taunton, which exhibits a very deplorable state of society, under the ecclesiastical establishment absorbing no less than thirty millions of dollars annually, and claiming the right of spiritual supervision over public institutions for the punishment of crime, that in the course of one year he had found no less than 200 of the prisoners, who were ignorant even of the name of the Saviour!